

1860 1860

**Millwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.**  
**CHANCE OF TIME.**  
 Taking effect Sunday, November 20th, 1899.

Trains leave Jacksonville for:

Millwaukee,	6:50 A. M.
Millwaukee,	1:19 P. M.
Medford only,	3:15 P. M.
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	7:30 P. M.
Monroe,	5:44 P. M.

Trains arrive at Jacksonville from:

Madison and Prairie du Chien,	8:00 A. M.
Medford only,	8:40 P. M.
Millwaukee,	9:35 A. M.
Millwaukee,	9:50 P. M.
Monroe,	10:30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at the freight depot by 2 o'clock P. M. to insure shipment the same day.

Through tickets via the Detroit and Gulf Shores, Gulf Western and Great Trunk Railways for any all points east.

W. M. A. STEINBO, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.	
Trains leave Janerville:	
Weight Train, for Oakbrook	7:10 A. M.
Day Express, " "	7:30 P. M.
Weight Express, " "	8:40 P. M.
Passenger Train, for Chicago,	10:10 A. M.
Day Express, " "	12:40 P. M.
" " " "	4:30 A. M.
Trains Arrive at Janerville:	
Night Express, from Chicago,	10:20 A. M.
Day " " " "	6:45 P. M.
Freight, " " " "	7:30 P. M.
" " " "	1:30 P. M.
Day Express, from Oakbrook,	12:40 P. M.
Weight Express, " " " "	8:40 P. M.
Freight, " " " "	6:45 P. M.
Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wausau, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west, for which through tickets are sold, and for all points south, for sale at the passenger depot.	
J. H. R. PAITHESS, Agent.	
Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.	
Train Leaves	8:05 A. M.
" Arrives	7:55 P. M.
This train connects with the New York and Boston express trains each day, and all trains local west and south. Also connecting as follows with trains west for Mackinac, Freepoint, Warren, Des Moines, Mineral Point, Galena, near Ashland, and at Janesville to Oshkosh, O. and C. W. R. R. is for Elgin, Fulton, Central Point, Chicago, Fulton and Portage City.	
Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janerville	

[illegible]

**THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDIENT ROUTE TO THE WEST.**  
This route makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Canada roads for the Superior and Duluth routes, and the Northern Pacific road, with the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.  
—**Baggage checked through from Chicago and all Principal Points West to San Francisco, Los Angeles and all Principal Places in the East.**  
**Fare no less as Any Other Route:**  
—**Express Tickets for mile at the principal Ticket Offices in the West.** Also at the principal Ticket Office in the American Express Office, Southwestern Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. **ALLAN BULLOCK, Indian, N. H. H. & Co., Portland, Me. Geo. W. Jones, Agent, Geo. Northwestern Agency, Seattle, Wash.**

**1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861**  
VIA.  
**Illinois Central Railroad.**

**ON and after Sunday, Nov. 26th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, Lake and Southwestern Streets, Chicago, for St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland at 6.35 p. m., St. Louis 11.50 p. m., Cairo 4.35 a. m., Memphis 6.00 p. m., New Orleans in 69 hours from Chicago.**

**Wares as Low as Any Other House:**  
See Trillete for sale at Trillete Office  
in the West. Also at the Company's Office in the American  
Express Office, South of corner of Lake and Dearborn  
streets, Chicago. ALLAN BUTLER, Buffalo,  
N. Y. Geo. W. C. Butler, Chicago. Geo. W. C. Butler,  
San Northwestern Agency. Geo. W. C. Butler

1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861  
VIA  
**Illinois Central Railroad.**

On and after Sunday, Nov 30th, 1860, trains will leave  
the Chicago Central and North Western Railroad, Water  
street, at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arriving at  
Peoria at 6:30 P. M., St. Louis 11:00 P. M., Cairo 5:30 A. M.,  
Memphis 6:00 P. M. and Chicago in 59 hours from Chi-

**Train Arrivals at Chicago**

Chicago & North Western  
Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:00 A.M., Cairo 8:30 P.M., New Orleans 6:00 A.M. from Chicago.

**Express Arrivals at Chicago**

Chicago & North Western  
Trains arrive at Chicago at 1:10 A.M. and 5:50 P.M., (Sundays excepted).

**Through Tickets**, all important points south and west available at the office of this company, in the Great Central Depot. W. H. AND JETB, Genl. Supt.  
**W. F. JOHNSON, Vice Passenger Agent,** **agent**

**Nicholson General and Great Western**  
Chicago & North Western

**TRAINERS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st., Chicago,**

6:00 A.M., New York and Boston Express, every day

9:45 A.M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every second Sunday.

7:00 P.M., New York and Boston Express, every day.

7:00 P.M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.

**As Agents** checked through.

**Through tickets** for sale at the principal railroad offices in the west, and at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago. At the depot, foot Lake street.

H. J. STRATTON,  
Genl. Pass. Ag't C. & N. W.  
agent

R. N. RICH,  
Supt.

except Sundays.  
9 45 A. M., Madinet and Louisville Express, every day  
except Sunday.  
7 00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.  
7 40 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day  
except Saturday.

Sag-Baggoo checked through.  
March ticket for sale at the principal railroad of-  
fices in the west, and at the General office, corner Lake  
and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago,  
and at the depot, foot Lake street.

H. J. BRADLEY, R. N. RICH,  
Genl. Pass. Ag't C. & N. W. Ry. Co. Sup't

april:18

**ONLY WEEKLY LIFE**

To **Londonbury, Glasgow and Liverpool,**  
**A**ND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the  
continent of Europe, calling at **Londonbury, Ire-**  
**land.**

**THE MONTREAL MAIL**

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**  
first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-  
nection with the

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**  
of Canada, carrying the **United States and Canada**  
**mails and passengers.**

Bohemian, .....	McGraw
Norin Britton, .....	Orange
Anglo Saxon, .....	Baltimore
N. Scotland, .....	London
North American, .....	San Francisco
Canada, .....	(New)
Elisabeth, .....	London
Norwegian, .....	London

Quick, cheap and most comfortable sea passage.  
On the 1st of November, the steamers will sail  
from Portland weekly.

Fare from Chicago to Londonbury, Glasgow or Liver-  
pool, .....

Class, according to State Form. .... \$50 and \$100

Bohemian.....	McMaster.
North British.....	Orange.
Anglo.....	Robinson.
North American.....	Capt. Berland.
Canadian.....	Allen.
.....	(New.)
Ribernian.....	.....
Norwegian.....	.....
.....	.....
Quicket, cheapest and best.....	see page 6.

On and after the 20th of November, the steamers will sail from Portland weekly.

Fare from Ollingo to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool, as above.

At Ollingo, according to State Route..... 100 and 1500

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, and for the recovery of sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agent, Messrs. JAMES WALKER & CO., Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 25 Broadway, New York, or to JAMES WALKER, Great Eastern Railway Office, London.

**GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OFFER.**

This immense foot structure, nearly six miles in length (the longest in the world), spans across the river Mersey at its widest part, and affords a safe and half-million of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

**Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada,**

is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles, is operated under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and thence only **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. It is the shortest and the most convenient route for travel between the West, East, Canada and New England. Passengers and freight boats ply between it at all parts of Canada and the New England states, also.

**TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL.**

river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of \$1 and a half millions of dollars, to connect the western and eastern divisions of the

**Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada,**

is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there is only **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** from Chicago or the Mississippi river to Montreal or Boston. Quickest and most economical route for travel between the west and Canada and New England. Passenger and freight coaches through to all parts of Canada and the New England states, also

**TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL.**

and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer from Liverpool every Saturday during summer. On London and steamy ports throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

JAMES RAYNES,  
Gen'l West Agent, 19 Lake St., Chicago.  
WALTER RAYNES,  
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. april 10/11

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## VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS COMPANY,

Via New and Erie R. R.  
N. Y. Office, 168 Broadway.

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### SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICES:

**T**RAILERS having large loads need not and perfect arrangements can be made here, beg to call attention to their facilities for the

### RAPID TRANSPORTATION

of all classes of merchandise, between the eastern cities and manufacturing towns and vice versa, coastwise and south-west. We offer the following advantages:

**Via New and Erie R. R.**  
**N. Y. Office, 183 Broadway.**

**SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE:**  
**THIS** company having lately made more full and particular arrangements than heretofore had, beg to call attention to their facilities for

**RAPID TRANSPORTATION**  
of all classes of merchandise between the seaboard cities and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-west and south-west. For the following advantages:

Run from New York to New Orleans, making close connections with our trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward.

Full and complete arrangements have been perfected by which

**Quicker Time**

can be made than has heretofore been made or accepted by any freight line. The difference is in the control and management of experienced transportation men. We have capable and experienced agents at all points, and our trains are fast, safe, and delivery and receipt is carried on cars under our own supervision, which ensure safety and despatch; added to which

**Our Rates will at all Times be as Low as by the Regular Railroad Lines.**

Great care will be taken to guard against over-charge. Managers will advise you of the rates and therefor will be promptly paid. We will not allow SHIPPERS DISCOUNTS. Mark packages "Valued for Express." *Produce bills of lading on the face of them.* For further particulars apply to our agents and directions apply to THE UNION PACIFIC, St. Louis, Mo. First class car of *Express Service*.

Amesville, Mo. 20, 1890

**Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Paper.**

THE largest stock of Wrapping Paper ever brought

as by the Regular Railroad Lines.  
Great care will be taken to guard against any other  
gas, vapor, or smoke, and all shovels any coach, which  
therein will be promptly examined into and allowed  
**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.**—Mark packages "Valu-  
able Express." Preserve bills of lading on the date of  
shipment. For rates and full details of shipping  
and directions, apply to THE JEFFERSON CO., Agents,  
First door east of Bryant Square,  
January, 1886. JANUARY

**Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Paper.**  
The largest stock of Wrapping Paper ever brought

**T**HE largest stock of Wrapping Paper ever brought to this city at Newell's, and at prices that defy competition. In large quantities for cash on delivery at paper mill prices. **Address: O. J. BRANSON.**

NEWSPAPER ARCHIV





The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Friday Evening, Dec. 21, 1860.  
Official Paper of the City.

The Treason of the President.

If it is true that the President has given orders for the surrender of Fort Moultrie to the secessionists of South Carolina, he is guilty of high treason, and the house of representatives ought immediately to bring articles of impeachment against him before the senate.

If this should be done, while he is on trial he would be deprived of his office, and Vice-President Breckinridge would take his place.

The crime of Benedict Arnold was no greater than this of Buchanan's, and the charge against Aaron Burr was infinitely less in turpitude.

Let the house of representatives do its duty, if there is patriotism enough left in it, as a body, to acknowledge such an obligation.

Sound Doctrine.

The article we copy from the Illinois State Journal may, or may not, reflect the views of Mr. Lincoln, but as that paper is published in the town where Mr. Lincoln lives, it may be assumed that it would not put forth anything opposed to his sentiments at this time. We look upon this article as having peculiar significance, and we feel like taking it as Mr. Lincoln's own views.

Whatever doubts the republicans may have felt in relation to a small fraction of the party, none need have any fear of Mr. Lincoln. We have an abiding faith that he will live fully up to all his professions, and that when he takes the helm of government there will be no hesitation or fear on his part in the execution of his duty, nor apprehension on the part of his friends.

Secession of South Carolina.

We have news, to-day, that the South Carolina convention passed her ordinance of secession, yesterday.

This intelligence will, of course, produce considerable sensation through the country, although it has been certain, for some time, that this event would soon take place. That state has manifested a determination to take herself out of the Union, no matter what concessions were made. She has now done it, so far as her own action is concerned; but South Carolina is in the Union, to-day, just as much as she was yesterday or the day before. The constitution of the United States is still the supreme law in that state. Their ordinance is void, and ought to be so considered. The president is bound on his oath to enforce the laws there now and at all times hereafter, until the other States who are parties to the compact, with South Carolina, agree to her secession.

The Grant County Herald says that the Illinois Central railroad company will extend their road to La Crosse, next summer, via Mineral Point.

It is rumored at Washington that John C. Fremont will be secretary of war, under Mr. Lincoln, and that Edward Bates will be secretary of the interior.

Gen. Scott has written another letter recommending the reinforcement of Fort Moultrie.

The southern ultraists predict that Lincoln will never be inaugurated. They propose to leave congress without a quorum, on the day of declaring the electoral vote.

Project to Capture Fort Moultrie.

THE GARRISON TO BE SACRIFICED.—THE CHARLESTONIAN'S FRETWORK HOSTILE BATTERIES.

The following letter from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie, is calculated to send a thrill through the heart of every American citizen. We have no time to comment upon it, but we fear President Buchanan and his secretary of war are storing up a terrible retribution for themselves and those whose reasonable conduct they encourage.—New York Evening Post.

Fort Moultrie, Dec. 11, 1860.

DEAR FATHER.—I feel too indignant. I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little garrison is treated by the heads of the government. Troops and proper accommodations are positively refused, and yet the commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever such a sacrifice (an intentional one) known? The secretary has sent several officers at different times to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a mere sham to make believe he will do something. In the mean time a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston on the first of the week. I will not go farther if I can help it. Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of the island; and they dare the commander to interfere while they are getting ready to fight sixty men. In this weak little fort, I suppose President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd intend the southern confederacy to be cemented with the blood of this brave little garrison.

"These pames should be handed down to the end of time."

When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops.—The soldiers here deserve great credit, though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them, yet they are in good spirits and will fight desperately. Our commander says that he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. And our only hope is in God. My love to father and all.

Your affectionate

SISTER.

THE PRINCE BACK TO STUDY.—The Prince of Wales returned to Oxford on the 21st, coming in his usual unpretentious manner. He was most cordially greeted at the railway station; looked very well, and seemed quite happy to come back to the old City of colleges. The municipal corporation presented an address, congratulating him on his pleasant journey and on his safe return. The address expressed particular pleasure at "the cordial reception which had been given by our kinsman, the citizens of the United States."

PARSING.—Why should Orr be a disjunctive part of speech? Look in the grammar. Oris always a disjunctive part of speech.

Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

(Reported for the Daily Gazette by Ira C. Jenks, esq.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A. Calkins sworn.—I own the building in which the fire occurred; I heard the alarm of fire about 8 o'clock Friday morning and went up stairs; Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mapes was at the foot of the bed crying; I asked Mapes, "how did this come?" He told me his wife's clothes caught on fire on the stove; he tried to extinguish it, and caught a blanket off the bed and throw over her, and grasped around her and held it to smother the flames, and held as long as he could, till he had burned his arm and had to let go, and then she fell. I saw the stove there with a brisk fire in it, and a dish of meat frying on the stove. I saw on the door a piece of skin which had been burned, and marks on the wall as though she had fallen. There was some rags and hanks on the floor.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—What I saw on the door looked like skin; it was on the outside of the door, and must have been put on while the door was open. Think Mr. Riker and Mr. Silletto were present while I was there. Mapes seemed to be much agitated and crying bitterly.

Here the prosecution rests.

Sylvanus Locke sworn.—I was directly across the street when the alarm of fire was given. It was twenty-five minutes past 7 when I took breakfast; I took breakfast at Mr. Day's. This is about 40 rods from the building where the fire occurred. I heard children screaming and a man's voice in the building, and at that moment saw flames through the window and smoke issuing out; shortly a woman came out of the building and said the house was on fire. I did not go into the building.

Morris Desbucker sworn.—I reside in this city; am in the employ of Moses Harsh. I remember waiting on Mrs. Waterman to a party two or three weeks ago. I never waited upon her to a party more than once. I waited upon her home; she lived over Calkins's grocery store. I went into her room. It was about twelve o'clock. I saw Mr. Briggs at Mr. Waterman's room. Mrs. Waterman called upon him for a light.—Mr. Waterman and a gentleman and lady were also present. There was something said about a hole in the carpet. Don't know who the lady and gentleman were. I do not recognize the prisoner as one I saw there.

Cross Examination by Dist. Atty.—I am satisfied it was about 12 o'clock when I returned from the party; I know it was about 12 o'clock, because we had supper about that time. I was at Mrs. Waterman's but once that evening.

Dr. H. L. Palmer sworn.—I am a physician and surgeon. Saw the body of Mrs. Mapes about 8 o'clock in the morning of the fire. Her body was lying on the right side, with her feet toward the door. A portion of her clothing near the waist on the back side was burning. But little clothing was upon her; from the waist down the body was naked. The edge of the skirt that remained on was burning; I extinguished what was burning by pressing the quilt down upon it. Her body from about six inches above the ankles was burned nearly all over; it was burned more on the left than on the right side; about the waist it was not so badly burned; the arms, hands and wrists were burned the most; the left hand was burned the worst, and so that the nails were loose and came off; there were indications about the left hand and arm showing that the burning occurred before death; under the nails and cuticle it was moist; the mouth and tongue as far back as I could see showed indications of fire. I saw no indications of bruises about the body, although the burning was so severe it was impossible to tell whether a blow had been struck or not. A blow might have been given before the burning sufficient to stop the breath, and no evidence of it would be seen after the burning. The lungs were very much congested with cinders in the trachea and bronchial tubes. In my opinion the woman died from suffocation caused by the inhalation of hot air. The external burning was sufficient to have produced death in a few hours. A person might inhale two or three breaths of hot air or flame and die from the effects of it; but if a person should breathe hot air ten or fifteen seconds, it would produce instantaneous death from suffocation. I dressed the burns on the prisoner's arm.

Cross Examination.—I should think that two and a half or three square inches of the cuticle on the prisoner's arm was raised and as much again which was burned but not raised; none of the cuticle on his arm was destroyed. The deceased was lying on her right side, with her face to the wall. On the door, about three inches from the bottom, there was a piece of cuticle about an inch square corresponding with a piece that was absent from the left arm about two inches above the elbow. Her hair was burned upon the left side, over and behind the ear, and singed a little on the forehead. I can account for the hair not being burned only by assuming that her head was held against something, or something held over it which which prevented the flames from raising. There was a portion of the waist which was protected by clothing not burned. The hair was done up in a bunch behind and puffed on the side.

Eunice Mapes sworn.—I am a daughter of Daniel Mapes; am 14 years old the 17th of next January; I remember the morning that my step mother died; we all slept in one room, pa and Jane slept in the bed and Emma and I slept on the floor; we were laughing and joking pa; Jane started to go out and when she got to the door, she turned around and said to pa "ain't I a fire," he said "I guess not" and she went out and pretty soon she came in and she was all in flames, and said "my God I am all on fire—save me," pa told me to hand him a blanket which I did, and pa took it and threw it over her. Emma went after some bread; pa sent her; she got some bread; I should not think we had been up long;

Jane cut the meat that morning; there was no water in the house for we had put it all in the tea kettle; I don't know whether I saw Jane when she fell or not; pa got up that morning first.

Cross Examination.—I was crying; thinking about my own mother; she had been dead 7 months; I was crying all day the day before; I was crying when I got up; there was nothing that made me cry but thinking about my own mother and because of the smoke; I cried while I was getting breakfast. I went out soon after my step mother did; I went into one of the other rooms; I was not in there any longer than when I heard some one howling in the room and a kind of scuffling; I don't know how long it was after I went out before I heard the scuffling; when I went in, my mother was standing near the door; I don't know what father was doing; he was trying to put out the fire; I don't think any thing was said about father getting some whisky; I heard nothing about pints; she left him once; Jane used to drink considerably; father used to drink some, and sometimes he got drunk; when I got up Jane and pa were talking and laughing that morning; I don't know what they were laughing about; I did not take any notice. Emma had been gone some time; I did not see Jane when I went out; pa sat near the stove on the side nearest the stairs; I did not hear her go back into the room again; I did not shut the door when I went out, because it smoked so much; I talked with my father in jail; he asked me where the children was and how they did, and told me to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. I don't think I was in the room when my mother fell; I handed my father a comforter to put out the fire; I got it off the bed. Jane was standing near the door; she went into the hall; I have a little brother 5 years old; he was in the house some where when the fire occurred, but I don't know where; pa was sitting by the side of the stove when Jane asked if she was on fire; I don't know what she went out for; I should think she was out about as long as I have been on the stand, (5 minutes). Don't know who the first man that came up; I know Mr. Groat; pa and Jane had been taking care of the children; they had been down there two nights. Jane said "my God I am on fire, save me pa;" I think the door was open; don't know whether she left the door open or not when she went out. I think pa went out some where that morning; don't know how long he was gone. She was in the room when pa put the blanket on her; this was after she had been out into the hall and had gone back into the room; I did not hear pa say anything about a field fight; don't think pa or Jane was angry that morning; Jane might have told pa to sit down in fun.

Re-Direct.—I was questioned by a man about the fire; it was when there was a number of men; a man took me in an other room and I told them as I have told here.

Dr. Palmer recalled.—A burned blanket and sheet were produced in court and the witness says—This sheet and blanket are the ones I saw over Mrs. Mapes while she was lying on the floor.

Jonas Trumble sworn.—I am acquainted with defendant; I remember the burning of Mrs. Mapes; it was the morning after Thanksgiving; the day before defendant had been in my shop working as usual; he commenced working the week before on Monday or Tuesday; I do not know how his health was then; he complained of a lame hand; he moved in the building on Wednesday afternoon the day before Thanksgiving; I believe; he had made no arrangements with me about provisions for his family; he spoke about it; said when you have any chance to let me have wood or meat, or anything he wished to as he would as soon have it as money.

The evidence here closed. The argument was opened to the jury by the district attorney.

Adjourned to tomorrow morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Mr. Bennett opened the case for the defence of the prisoner, and was followed by Mr. Ebbetts on the same side. Mr. Sloan closed for the prosecution. The jury retired at 4 o'clock P. M. The verdict had been rendered when we went to press.

Here we have an advertisement from the Texas Pioneer, a paper published at Springfield, Lewistown county, Texas. We will copy it, that our readers may enjoy it, as we do.

"Nemo Dico"—Charles H. Stillwell offers his services to the public to catch runaway negroes, and abolitionists. The latter he proposes to catch free of charge, and for his dogs. He can always be found at his residence, two miles north of Butler, Freeborn county, with his horses and a fresh pack—ready and "spilling" for the chase.

Nice man—this Charles H. Stillwell. It is true some may not think favorably of his catching negroes with dogs, and feeding the pack upon the flesh of abolitionists; of such men as Joshua R. Giddings, perhaps, or Senator Hale, or our Senator Durkee, or Henry Ward Beecher. These are the abolitionists to which he refers; as well as such of our Wisconsin citizens as have within a few years migrated to Texas to cultivate the waste lands there, raise sheep and cattle, but not negroes.

It is true, we say, some may not quite approve of the noble pastime contemplated in Mr. Stillwell's chaste and elegant advertisement. But then, pray observe the noble promise of the constitution. Remember the parting advice of the Father of his Country. Make every sacrifice for the Union. Get down on your grateful knees to Mr. Charles H. Stillwell, and pat, affectionately, his pack of sleek, abolitionist-baiting dogs. Concessions are demanded, imperiously demanded, in this critical emergency in the affairs of our common country.—Milwaukee Free Democrat.

RAIDERS, N. C., Dec. 20. Lawrence Hotel, in this city, purchased by the government for a court house and post office, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. It was being temporarily occupied by the members of the state legislature.—The fire was accidental. Loss will probably reach \$50,000.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Norton at Joliet Ill., and served on Mr. Burch yesterday, commanding that the two children, Mary aged eleven, and Harriet aged two and a half be brought before him forthwith, to await the order of the court.

Telegraphic.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

New York, Dec. 21. Special despatch to the New York Herald from Springfield, Dec. 19th.—Thurlow Weed, Judge Slosson and J. H. Van Allen, of N. Y., arrived here from the east in the early morning train.

Weed was closeted with Lincoln from 9 to 3 o'clock. He brought his compromise along, which was the subject of interest and discussion. It is said that modification was insisted upon by the president elect, relative to the recognition of the right of slavery in the territories, and that the idea of geographical lines was repudiated. Weed returns this evening. It is reported that he will take the modified programme to Washington, where it will be submitted to the republican members of congress. He saw no one but Lincoln and a few of the latter's friends.

Moses Grinnell is mentioned as secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Draper as collector. Seward's declaration of a seat in the cabinet is mentioned.

The news from Charleston has produced great sensation in political circles. Mr. Lincoln, however, received it calmly. The president elect is grossly misrepresented in Cobb's last letter.

New York, Dec. 21. The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs at 3 o'clock this afternoon that a despatch was received in the house informing the United States that they are in no one state. Astonishing and incredible as it may appear to the seceders, the news created no excitement whatever. Mr. Garnett of Va., announced the fact to the house.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. Times correspondence.—Orders have been issued to Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked. I am reliably informed that Maj. Anderson telegraphed here that he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie to the authorities of Charleston on a demand being made from them. This was done in obedience to his orders to the spirit of orders he has received from Washington, an official despatch giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession was received here this P. M. by president Buchanan, a number of southern men were with him at the time and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in congress to-day when the despatch came and it was announced that he had passed the ordinance of secession and it was reported that S. C. members remaining had given a farewell address to be delivered to-morrow morning for the purpose of going out in a body and creating an impression. The republicans immediately reviewed the proposition to adjourn and carried it and the S. C. members must wait till Monday to make their demonstration.

Tribune correspondence.—Our city is quiet even southern men are indifferent.—Everybody expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt about their future actions.

In the House committee of 33 little was done to-day. The main feature was the speech of C. F. Adams of Massachusetts. He showed the impossibility of the republican party in this advanced age passing an amendment to the constitution, countenancing slavery. Mr. Russ's proposition will be voted on to-morrow. The probabilities are that it will not pass.

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During the evening a snow plow propelled by two locomotives, engaged in clearing the track of the Watertown and Rome railroad of snow, ran off the track near this place, smashing the plow into fragments and severely injuring five or six employees thereon. The locomotives was thrown from the track and damaged. Trains were detained but a few hours.

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Mr. Powell moved that the President have the power to fill the vacancy in the special committee, occurred by Mr. Davis's resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy the bill to allow the B. & O. R. R. to cross the Potomac at Long bridge was taken up.

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A message from the house announcing the passage of the Pacific R. bill.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill and make it the special order for the 2d of January.

Mr. Briggs moved to refer the bill to a special committee. Disagreed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

TO USE THE

Extract Tonquin Musk!

FOR SALE BY

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

dec20d1w

TO THE LADIES.

A MATTER OF FACT.

Millinery at your own Price.

MRS. ODEA & SISTER, in order to prepare for the spring trade, are now selling off their splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS, embracing the newest styles and patterns in Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw, made of the

VERY BEST MATERIALS, at from \$1 to \$5 each.

An elegant assortment of Wedding and Mourning hats always ready.

Dresses, Mantillas, &c., cut and made to order, and bonnets colored and trimmed at unprecedentedly low prices.

Nothing is left undone to give satisfaction and please our kind patrons.

Ware rooms, 1000 North America block, (over Harsh's clothing store), Main street, Janesville, Wis. coldwater

Santa Clause's Head Quarters.

STUART'S Pure Confectionery, Gum, Fruit and Cordial Drops, Conversation Mixture, Hickeys, &c.

Barbers, Wagons, Bells, Whips, Belts, &c., Rocking Horses, Fancy Baskets, &c.

The above, together with a new and varied assortment of

TOYS suitable for the Holidays, for sale by

L. R. CARSWELL, Myer's Block.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Christmas Presents

AT

PANIC PRICES.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

AT

SECESSION PRICES.

Remember the fairest and most appropriate

PRESENT

you can make is some article of

JEWELRY!

as its being worn about the person, constantly reminds the receiver of the bestower, and as the

Holidays are coming

and the whole world and everybody else will be expecting presents from their friends, it becomes husbands and lovers, maidens and mothers, and all who intend

MAKING PRESENTS

to call at the

AUCTION STORE

IN MYERS' BLOCK,

next to

McKey & Bro.'s.

and examine the large stock of

Fine Gold Jewelry!

consisting of Gold and Silver

HUNTING CASE WATCHES,

a great variety of

Chains, Pins and Ear Rings!

also, full sets of the finest and latest styles of

BRANCH CORAL, GOLD ENAMEL'D, TORQUEUSE, GARNET, ETUCCAN, GOLD STONE, AMAL-KALITES, PLAIN GOLD, FLORENTINE, CAMEO AND LAVA, PAINTED, MINATURE, &c.

ALL STYLES OF

Gold Bracelets and Cuff Pins, Plated and Fine Gold Watch and Neck Chains, Plain & Fancy Gold Finger Rings, Florentine and Locket revolving Pins, Miniature Pins, Belt Pins, Single Stone & Cluster Pins, Plain Pins, Fancy Studs & Buttons, Crosses, Heart Charms, Gold Spring and Snap Lockets of all sizes, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

All of which will be sold to the highest bidder

AT AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY,

December 21st, 22d and 24th.

SALE TO COMMENCE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Ladies are requested to call and examine the goods during the day, when they will be offered at cost. PULKER & NEATY.

J. W. LAWSON, Salesman. Auctioneers.

Fresh Arrivals.

POTER can receive this day.

One car Rock and Pine salt.

One car New Orleans and sweet sugars.

Two cars General Freight.

Cheaper than ever for cash.

dec21d1w

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOSE wishing to receive funds for the purpose of paying taxes, can purchase the same of McKee & Brother, at a small rate of exchange, with Illinois currency.

We shall receive, until further notice, Illinois currency at par in payment for city and country orders.

dec21d1w

THE OLD MARKET

Having purchased

MARKET ON MAIN STREET,

BELOW the American, occupied for a number of years by Thomas Lynch, I shall soon be

With the Best Meat

the country affords, and keep it all times fully supplied with every variety that the season produces. The manner in which I have formerly conducted the business is a guarantee of my future management. Old friends in the country with whom I have heretofore traded, are invited to call upon me for the sale of their stock or the purchase of their meat.

City customers who have the money to pay will find me ready to wait upon them.

dec21d1w

Sheldahl Wood and Zephyr Worsted,

at 10 cents this day received. Also a large lot of Socks, Wrappers and Drawers, Chemise Scarfs and Fur Caps, &c.

A. G. & O. F. ALLEN'S.

dec21d1w

To Millers, Farmers & Threshers.

A SUPERIOR article of Lamp Oil, which wears longer than any other kind and will not gum machinery. For sale at TALLMAN & COLLINS.

dec21d1w

Building Stone!

MILITMOR has at Monterey, the largest and best pile of Building Stone in the state, which he will sell at a low price. Those desiring to order, will be promptly filled by

IRA MILITMOR.

dec21d1w

100 TONS of Woolen Rags wanted by

O. J. DEARBORN.

dec21d1w

LAMPS, LAMPS!

THIS day received at Peoples' Drug Store, a large assortment of

Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures.

Some beautiful patterns, just the thing for





## Official Paper of the City.

## The Treason of the President.

If it is true that the President has given orders for the surrender of Fort Moultrie to the secessionists of South Carolina, he is guilty of high treason, and the house of representatives ought immediately to bring articles of impeachment against him before the senate.

If this should be done, while he is on trial he would be deprived of his office, and Vice-President Breckinridge would take his place.

The crime of Benedict Arnold was no greater than this of Buchanan's, and the charge against Aaron Burr was infinitely less in turpitude.

Let the house of representatives do its duty, if there is patriotism enough left in it, as a body, to acknowledge such an obligation.

## Sound Doctrine.

The article we copy from the Illinois State Journal may, or may not, reflect the views of Mr. Lincoln, but as that paper is published in the town where Mr. Lincoln lives, it may be assumed that it would not put forth anything opposed to his sentiments at this time. We look upon this article as having peculiar significance, and we feel like taking it as Mr. Lincoln's own views.

Whatever doubts republicans may have felt, in relation to a small fraction of the party, none need have any fear of Mr. Lincoln. We have an abiding faith that he will live fully up to all his professions, and that when he takes the helm of government there will be no hesitation or fear on his part in the execution of his duty, nor apprehension on the part of his friends.

## Secession of South Carolina.

We have news, to-day, that the South Carolina convention passed her ordinance of secession, yesterday.

This intelligence will, of course, produce considerable sensation through the country, although it has been certain, for some time, that this event would soon take place. That state has manifested a determination to take herself out of the Union, no matter what concessions were made. She has now done it, so far as her own action is concerned; but South Carolina is in the Union, to-day, just as much as she was yesterday or the day before. The constitution of the United States is still the supreme law in that state. Their ordinance is void, and ought to be so considered. The president is bound on his oath to enforce the laws there now and at all times hereafter, until the other States who are parties to the compact, with South Carolina, agree to her secession.

The Grant County Herald says that the Illinois Central railroad company will extend their road to La Crosse, next summer, via Mineral Point.

It is rumored at Washington that John C. Fremont will be secretary of war, under Mr. Lincoln, and that Edward Bates will be secretary of the interior.

Gen. Scott has written another letter recommending the reinforcement of Fort Moultrie.

The southern ultras predict that Lincoln will never be inaugurated. They propose to leave congress without a quorum, on the day of declaring the electoral vote.

## Project to Capture Fort Moultrie.

THE GARRISON TO BE SACRIFICED.—THE CHARLESTONIANS ERECTING HOSTILE BATTERIES.

The following letter from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie, is calculated to send a thrill through the heart of every American citizen. We have no time to comment upon it, but we fear President Buchanan and his secretary of war are storing up a terrible retribution for themselves and those whose treasonable conduct they encourage.—*New York Evening Post.*

Fort Moultrie, Dec. 11, 1860.  
DEAR — I feel too indignant. I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little garrison is treated by the hands of the government. Troops and proper accommodations are positively refused, and yet the commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever such a sacrifice (an intentional one) known? The secretary has sent several officers at different times to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a mere sham to make believe he will do something. In the mean time a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston on the first of the week. I will not go farther if I can help it.

Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of the island; and they dare the commander to interfere while they are getting ready to fight sixty men. In this weak little fort, I suppose President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd intend the southern confederacy to be cemented with the blood of this brave little garrison.

These names should be handed down to the end of time.  
When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops. The soldiers deserve great credit—though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them, yet they are in good spirits and will fight desperately. Our commander says that he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. Our only hope is in God. My love to father and all.

## Your affectionate Sister.

THE PRINCE BACK TO STUDY.—The Prince of Wales returned to Oxford on the 21st, coming in his usual unpretentious manner. He was most cordially greeted at the railway station; looked very well, and seemed quite happy to come back to the old City of colleges. The municipal corporation presented an address, congratulating him on his pleasant journey and on his safe return. The address expressed particular pleasure at "the cordial reception which had been given by our kinsman, the citizens of the United States."

PASSING.—Why should Orr be a disunionist? Look in the grammar. Or is always a disjunctive part of speech.

## Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

[Reported for the Daily Gazette by Ira C. Jones, Esq.]

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A. Calkins sworn.—I own the building in which the fire occurred; I heard the alarm of fire about 8 o'clock Friday morning and went up stairs; Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mapes was at the foot of the bed crying; I asked Mapes, "how did this come?" He told me his wife's clothes caught on fire on the stove; he tried to extinguish it, and caught a blanket off the bed and threw over her, and grasped around her and held it to smother the flames, and held as long as he could, till he had burned his arm and had to let go, and then she fell. I saw the stove there with a brisk fire in it, and a dish of meat frying on the stove. I saw on the door a piece of skin which had been burned, and marks on the wall as though she had fell. There was some rags and husks on the floor.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—What I saw on the door looked like skin; it was on the outside of the door, and must have been put on while the door was open. Think Mr. Riker and Mr. Sillette were present while I was there. Mapes seemed to be much agitated and crying bitterly.

Here the prosecution rests.  
Sylvanus Locke sworn.—I was directly across the street when the alarm of fire was given. It was twenty-five minutes past 7 when I took breakfast; I took breakfast at Mr. Day's. This is about 40 rods from the building where the fire occurred. I heard children screaming and a man's voice in the building, and at that moment saw flames through the window and smoke issuing out; shortly a woman came out of the building and said the house was on fire. I did not go into the building.

Morris Desha sworn.—I reside in this city; am in the employ of Messrs. Harsh. I remember waiting on Mrs. Waterman to a party two or three weeks ago. I never waited upon her to a party more than once. I waited upon her home; she lived over Calkins' grocery store. I went into her room. It was about twelve o'clock. I saw Mr. Briggs at Mr. Waterman's room. Mrs. Waterman called upon him for a light. Mr. Waterman and a gentleman and lady were also present. There was something about a hole in the carpet. Don't know who the lady and gentleman were. I do not recognize the prisoner as one I saw there.

Cross Examination by Dist. Atty.—I am satisfied it was about 12 o'clock when I returned from the party; I know it was about 12 o'clock, because we had supper about that time. I was at Mrs. Waterman's but once that evening.

Dr. H. L. Palmer sworn.—I am a physician and surgeon. Saw the body of Mrs. Mapes about 8 o'clock in the morning of the fire. Her body was lying on the right side, with her feet toward the door. A portion of her clothing near the waist on the back side was burning. But little clothing was upon her; from the waist down the body was naked. The edge of the skirt that remained on was burning; I extinguished what was burning by pressing the quilt down upon it. Her body from about six inches above the ankles was burned nearly all over; it was burned more on the left than on the right side; about the waist it was not so badly burned; the arms, hands and wrists were burned the most; the left hand was burned the worst, and so that the nails were loose and came off; there were indications about the left hand and arm showing that the burning occurred before death; under the nails and cuticle it was moist; the mouth and tongue as far back as I could see showed indications of fire. I saw no indications of bruises about the body, although the burning was so severe it was impossible to tell whether a blow had been struck or not. A blow might have been given before the burning sufficient to stop the breath, and no evidence of it would be seen after the burning. The lungs were very much congested with cinders in the trachea and bronchial tubes. In my opinion the burning was sufficient to have produced death in a few hours. A person might inhale two or three breaths of hot air or flame and die from the effects of it; but if a person should breathe hot air ten or fifteen seconds, it would produce instantaneous death from suffocation. I dressed the body after the burning was over. I saw no indications of bruises about the body, although the burning was so severe it was impossible to tell whether a blow had been struck or not. A blow might have been given before the burning sufficient to stop the breath, and no evidence of it would be seen after the burning. The lungs were very much congested with cinders in the trachea and bronchial tubes. In my opinion the burning was sufficient to have produced death in a few hours. A person might inhale two or three breaths of hot air or flame and die from the effects of it; but if a person should breathe hot air ten or fifteen seconds, it would produce instantaneous death from suffocation. I dressed the body after the burning was over.

Cross Examination.—I should think that two and a half or three square inches of the cuticle on the prisoner's arm was raised, and as much again which was burned but not raised; none of the cuticle on his arm was destroyed. The deceased was lying on her right side, with her face to the wall. On the door, about three inches from the bottom, there was a piece of cuticle about an inch square corresponding with a piece that was absent from the left arm about two inches above the elbow. Her hair was burned upon the left side, over and behind the ear, and singed a little on the forehead. I can account for the hair not being burned off by assuming that her head was held against something, or something held over it which which prevented the flames from raising. There was a portion of the waist which was protected by clothing not burned. The hair was done in a bunch behind and puffed on the side.

Eunice Mapes sworn.—I am a daughter of Daniel Mapes; am 14 years old the 17th of next January; I remember the morning that my step mother died; we all slept in one room, pa and Jane slept in the bed and Emma and I slept on the floor; we were laughing and joking pa; Jane started to go out and when she got to the door, she turned around and said to pa "ain't I a fire"; he said "I guess not," and she went out and pretty soon she came in and she was all in flames, and said "my God I am all on fire—save me," pa told me to hand him a blanket which I did, and pa took it and threw it over her. Emma went after some bread; pa sent her; she got some bread; I should not think we had been up long;

Jane cut the meat that morning; there was no water in the house for we had put it all in the tea kettle; I don't know whether I saw Jane when she fell or not; pa got up that morning first.

Cross Examination.—I was crying; thinking about my own mother; she had been dead 7 months; I was crying all day the day before; I was crying when I got up; there was nothing that made me cry but thinking about my own mother and because of the smoke; I cried while I was getting breakfast. I went out soon after my step mother died; I went into one of the other rooms; I was not in there any longer than when I heard some one howling in the room and a kind of scuffling; I don't know how long it was after I went out before I heard the scuffling; when I went in, my mother was standing near the door; I don't know what father was doing; he was trying to put out the fire; I don't think anything was said about father getting some whisky; I heard nothing about pints; she left him once; Jane used to drink considerably; father used to drink some, and sometimes he got drunk; when I got up Jane and pa were talking and laughing that morning; I don't know what they were laughing about; I did not take any notice. Emma had been gone some time; I did not see Jane when I went out; pa sat near the store on the side nearest the stairs; I did not hear her go back into the room again; I did not shut the door when I went out because it smoked so much; I talked with my father in jail; he asked me where the children was and how they did, and told me to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. I don't think I was in the room when my mother fell; I handed my father a comforter to put out the fire; I got it off the bed. Jane was standing near the door; she went out into the hall; I have a little brother 5 years old; he was in the house some where when the fire occurred, but I don't know where; pa was sitting by the side of the stove when Jane asked if she was on fire; I don't know what she went out for; I should think she was out about as long as I have been on the stand, (5 minutes). Don't know who the first man was that came up; I know Mr. Groat; pa and Jane had been down to Mr. Waterman's the night before, taking care of the children; they had been down there two nights. Jane said "my God I am on fire, save me pa." I think the door was open; don't know whether she left the door open or not when she went out. I think pa went out some where that morning; don't know how long he was gone. She was in the room when pa put the blanket on her; this was after she had been out into the hall and had gone back into the room; I did not hear pa say anything about a field light; don't think pa or Jane was angry that morning; Jane might have told pa to sit down in fun.

Re-Direct.—I was questioned by a man about the fire; it was when there was a number of men; a man took me in an other room and I told them as I have told here.

Dr. Palmer recalled.—A burned blanket and sheet were produced in court and the witness says—This sheet and blanket are the ones I saw over Mrs. Mapes while she was lying on the floor.

Jonas Trambie sworn.—I am acquainted with defendant; I remember the burning of Mrs. Mapes; it was the morning after Thanksgiving; the day before defendant had been in my shop working as usual; he commenced working the week before on Monday or Tuesday; I do not know how his health was then; he complained of a lame hand; he moved in the building on Wednesday afternoon the day before Thanksgiving; I believe; he had made no arrangements with me about provisions for his family; he spoke about it; said when you have any chance to let me have wood or meat, or anything he wished to as he "would as soon have it as money."

The evidence here closed. The argument was opened to the jury by the district attorney.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Mr. Bennett opened the case for the defense of the prisoner, and was followed by Mr. Ebbetts on the same side. Mr. Sloan closed for the prosecution. The jury retired at 4 o'clock P. M. The verdict had been rendered when we went to press.

Here we have an advertisement from the Texas Pioneer, a paper published at Spring Lake, Leviston county, Texas. We will copy it, that our readers may enjoy it, as we do:

"None Does"—Charles H. Stillwell offers his services to the public to catch runaway negroes, and abolitionists. The letter he proposes to catch and send for his dogs. He can always be found at his residence, on the corner of Adams and Franklin streets, with his horse and a fresh pack—ready and "spilling" for a chase.

Nice man—This Charles H. Stillwell. It is true some may not think favorably of his catching negroes with dogs, and feeding the dogs upon the flesh of abolitionists—of such men as Joshua B. Glidings, perhaps; or Senator Hale, or our Senator Drake, or Henry Ward Beecher. These are the abolitionists to which he refers; as well as such of our Wisconsin citizens as have within a few years migrated to Texas to cultivate the waste lands there, raise sheep and cattle, but not negroes.

It is true, we say, some may not quite approve of the noble pastime contemplated in Mr. Stillwell's chaste and elegant advertisement. But then, pray observe the compromises of the constitution. Remember the parting advice of the Father of his country. Make every sacrifice for the Union. Get down on your grateful knees to Mr. Charles H. Stillwell, and pat, affectionately, Concessions are demanded, imperiously demanded, in this critical emergency, in the affairs of our common country.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat.*

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 26.  
Lawrence Hotel, in this city, house and post office, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. It was being temporarily occupied by the members of the state legislature. The fire was accidental. Loss will probably reach \$5,000.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Norton at Joliet Ill., and served on Mr. Burch yesterday, commanding that the two children, Mary aged eleven, and Harriet aged two and a half be brought before him forthwith, to await the order of the court.

## REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Special despatch to the New York Herald from Springfield, Dec. 19.—Thurlow Weed, Judge Slosson and J. H. Van Allen, of N. Y., arrived here from the east in the early morning train.

Weed was closeted with Lincoln from 9 to 10 o'clock. He brought his compromise along, which was the subject of interest discussed. It is believed that Lincoln insisted upon by the president elect, relative to the recognition of the right of slavery in the territories, and that the idea of geographical lines was repudiated. Weed returned this evening. It is reported that he will take the modified programme to Washington, where it will be submitted to republican members of congress. He saw no one but Lincoln and a few of the latter's friends.

Moses Grinnell is mentioned as secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Draper as collector. Seward's declination of a seat in the cabinet is mentioned.

The news from Charleston has produced great sensation in political circles. Mr. Lincoln, however, received it calmly. The president elect is grossly misrepresented in Cobb's last letter.

New York, Dec. 21.  
The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs at 3 o'clock this afternoon that a despatch was received in the house informing the United States that they are minus one state. Astonishing and incredible as it may appear to the seceders, the news created no excitement whatever. Mr. Garret of Va., announced the fact to the house.

Times correspondent.—Orders have been issued to Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked. I am reliably informed that Maj. Anderson telegraphed here that he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie to the authorities of Charleston on a demand being made for them. This was done in obedience as he says to the spirit of orders he has received from Washington; an official despatch giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession was received here this P. M. by president Buchanan, a number of southern men were with him at the time and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in congress to-day when the despatch came and it was announced that she had passed the ordinance of secession. It was privately reported that S. C. members remaining had prepared a farewell address to be delivered to-morrow morning for the purpose of going out in a body and creating an impression. The publicans immediately reviewed the proposition to adjourn and carried it and the S. C. members must wait till Monday to make their departure.

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The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this afternoon by the firing of 100 guns, the cheers of the people and a military parade. There is great rejoicing.

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The secession of South Carolina is greeted with great enthusiasm here. A salute of 100 guns is being fired in honor of the event.

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Mr. Powell moved that the President have the power to fill the vacancy in the special committee, occurred by Mr. Davis's resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy the bill to allow the B. & O. R. R. to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge was taken up.

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Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill and make it the special order for the 22d of January.

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Mr. Gwin's motion was carried.

TRANSYLVANIA, La. Dec. 20.  
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New York, Dec. 21.  
Flour market 10c better, with fair demand. 4,804.90 super, 5,104.40 ad. 5,204.90 medium extra western. Canadian flour firm at 5,204.70. Rye flour steady. Wheat market 3c better, with fair export demand. 1.15 north-western, 1.18-1.20 Milwaukee club, 1.26-1.17 winter red western.

## REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Special despatch to the New York Herald from Springfield, Dec. 19.—Thurlow Weed, Judge Slosson and J. H. Van Allen, of N. Y., arrived here from the east in the early morning train.

Weed was closeted with Lincoln from 9 to 10 o'clock. He brought his compromise along, which was the subject of interest discussed. It is believed that Lincoln insisted upon by the president elect, relative to the recognition of the right of slavery in the territories, and that the idea of geographical lines was repudiated. Weed returned this evening. It is reported that he will take the modified programme to Washington, where it will be submitted to republican members of congress. He saw no one but Lincoln and a few of the latter's friends.

Moses Grinnell is mentioned as secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Draper as collector. Seward's declination of a seat in the cabinet is mentioned.

The news from Charleston has produced great sensation in political circles. Mr. Lincoln, however, received it calmly. The president elect is grossly misrepresented in Cobb's last letter.

New York, Dec. 21.  
The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs at 3 o'clock this afternoon that a despatch was received in the house informing the United States that they are minus one state. Astonishing and incredible as it may appear to the seceders, the news created no excitement whatever. Mr. Garret of Va., announced the fact to the house.

Times correspondent.—Orders have been issued to Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked. I am reliably informed that Maj. Anderson telegraphed here that he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie to the authorities of Charleston on a demand being made for them. This was done in obedience as he says to the spirit of orders he has received from Washington; an official despatch giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession was received here this P. M. by president Buchanan, a number of southern men were with him at the time and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

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In the House committee of 33 little was done to-day. The main feature was the speech of C. F. Adams of Massachusetts. He showed the impossibility of the republican party in this advanced age passing an amendment to the constitution, countenancing slavery. Mr. Russ's proposition will be voted on to-morrow. The probabilities are that it will not pass.

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The secession of South Carolina is greeted with great enthusiasm here. A salute of 100 guns is being fired in honor of the event.

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Gov. Morris ordered 100 guns to be fired at noon to-morrow, in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

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Arrangements are making at the treasury for paying the interest on the public debt January 1st, in coin.

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The report of the secretary of the interior was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Powell moved that the President have the power to fill the vacancy in the special committee, occurred by Mr. Davis's resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy the bill to allow the B. & O. R. R. to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge was taken up.

A memorial of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown was received.

A message from the house announcing the passage of the Pacific R. R. bill.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill and make it the special order for the 22d of January.

Mr. Briggs moved to refer the bill to a special committee. Disagreed.

Mr. Gwin's motion was carried.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!  
TO USE THE  
Extract Tongkin Musk!

FOR SALE BY  
TALLMAN & COLLINS.  
dec20d1w1f

TO THE LADIES.  
A MATTER OF FACT.  
Millinery at your own Price.

MRS. O'DEA & SISTER, in order to prepare for the stock of Spring trade, are now selling off their splendid

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS,  
embracing the newest styles and patterns in Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw, made of the

VERY BEST MATERIALS,  
An elegant assortment of Wedding and Mourning

Trimmings, Hosiery, &c., and made to order, and bonnets cleaned and trimmed at unprecedentedly low prices. Nothing is left undone to give satisfaction and please our kind patrons.

Warehouses, Young America block, (over Harsh's clothing store), Main street, Janesville, Wis. oct3d1w1f

Santa Claus's Head Quarters.  
STUART'S Pure Confectionery, Gum, Fruit and Cor-

nd Drops, Conversation Notes, Hearts, &c., Mixed, Fancy and Stick Candies, Nuts, Raisins,

Figs, Berries, &c., Sliced, Wheelbarrows, Wagons, Dolls, Whips, Guns, Belts, &c., Rocking Horses, Fancy Baskets, &c.

The above, together with a new and varied assortment of NOTIONS

suitable for the Holidays, for sale at

L. N. CARSWELL,  
Alley Block.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!  
Christmas Presents

AT  
PANIC PRICES.  
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

AT  
SECESSION PRICES.  
Remember the finest and most appropriate

you can make is some article of



If it is true that the President has given orders for the surrender of Fort Moultrie to the secessionists of South Carolina, he is guilty of high treason, and the house of representatives ought immediately to bring articles of impeachment against him before the senate.

If this should be done, while he is on trial he would be deprived of his office, and Vice-President Breckinridge would take his place.

The crime of Benedict Arnold was no greater than that of Buchanan's, and the charge against Aaron Burr was infinitely less in turpitude.

Let the house of representatives do its duty, if there is patriotism enough left in it, as a body, to acknowledge such an obligation.

## Sound Doctrine.

The article we copy from the Illinois State Journal may, or may not, reflect the views of Mr. Lincoln, but as that paper is published in the town where Mr. Lincoln lives, it may be assumed that it would not put forth anything opposed to his sentiments at this time. We look upon this article as having peculiar significance, and we feel like taking it as Mr. Lincoln's own views.

Whatever doubt republicans may have felt, in relation to a small fraction of the party, need have any fear of Mr. Lincoln. We have an abiding faith that he will live fully up to all his professions, and that when he takes the helm of government there will be no hesitation or fear on his part in the execution of his duty, nor apprehension on the part of his friends.

## Secession of South Carolina.

We have news, to-day, that the South Carolina convention passed her ordinance of secession, yesterday.

This intelligence will, of course, produce considerable sensation through the country, although it has been certain, for some time, that this event would soon take place. That state has manifested a determination to take herself out of the Union, no matter what concessions were made. She has now done it, so far as her own action is concerned; but South Carolina is in the Union, to-day, just as much as she was yesterday or the day before. The constitution of the United States is still the supreme law in that state. Their ordinance is void, and ought to be so considered. The president is bound on his oath to enforce the laws there now and at all times hereafter, until the other States who are parties to the compact, with South Carolina, agree to her secession.

The Grant County Herald says that the Illinois Central railroad company will extend their road to La Crosse, next summer, via Mineral Point.

It is rumored at Washington, that John C. Fremont will be secretary of war, under Mr. Lincoln, and that Edward Bates will be secretary of the interior.

Gen. Scott has written another letter recommending the reinforcement of Fort Moultrie.

The southern ultraists predict that Lincoln will never be inaugurated. They propose to leave congress without a quorum, on the day of declaring the electoral vote.

Project to Capture Fort Moultrie.

THE GARRISON TO BE SACRIFICED.—THE CHARLESTONIAN'S EVIL-DOING HOSTILE BATTERIES.

The following letter from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie, is calculated to send a thrill through the heart of every American citizen. We have no time to comment upon it, but we fear President Buchanan and his secretaries of war are stooping up a terrible retribution for themselves and those whose treasonable conduct they encourage.—New York Evening Post.

PORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 11, 1860.

DEAR — I feel too indignant, I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little Garrison is treated by the heads of the government. Troops and proper accommodations are positively refused, and yet the commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever such a sacrifice (an intentional one) known? The secretary has sent several officers at different times to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a shame to make believe he will do something. In the mean time a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston on the first of the week. I will not go farther if I can help it.

Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of the island; and they dare the commander to interfere while they are getting ready to fight sixty men. In this weak little fort, I suppose President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd intend the southern confederacy to be cemented with the blood of this brave little Garrison.

"These names should be handed down to the end of time."

"When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops.—The soldiers here deserve great credit—though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them, yet they are in good spirits and will fight desperately. Our commander says that he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. Our only hope is in God. My love to father and all."

"Your affectionate Sister."

THE PRINCE BACK TO STUDY.—The Prince of Wales returned to Oxford on the 21st, coming in his usual unpretentious manner. He was most cordially greeted at the railway station; looked very well, and seemed quite happy to come back to the old City of colleges. The municipal corporation presented him with a magnificent carriage, and he left for his pleasant journey and his safe return. The address expressed particular pleasure at "the cordial reception which had been given by our kinsman, the citizens of the United States."

PARANOIA.—Why should Orr be a disunionist? Look in the grammar. Orr is always a disunionist part of speech.

## Trial for Murder.

State of Wisconsin vs. Daniel Mapes.

[Reported for the Daily Gazette by Ira C. Jenks, esq.]

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A. Calkins sworn.—I own the building in which the fire occurred; I heard the alarm of fire about 8 o'clock Friday morning and went up stairs; Mrs. Mapes was lying on the bed; Mapes was at the foot of the bed crying; I asked Mapes, "how did this come?" He told me his wife's clothes caught on fire on the stove; he tried to extinguish it, and caught a blanket off the bed and threw over her, and grasped around her and held it to smother the flames, and held as long as he could, till he had burned his arm and had to let go, and then she fell. I saw the stove there with a brick fire in it, and a dish of meat frying on the stove. I saw on the door a piece of skin which had been burned, and marks on the wall as though she had fell. There was some rags and hanks on the floor.

Cross Examination by Mr. Bennett.—What I saw on the door looked like skin; it was on the outside of the door, and must have been put on while the door was open. Think Mr. Riker and Mr. Silletto were present while I was there. Mapes seemed to be much agitated and crying bitterly.

Here the prosecution rests.

Sylvanus Locke sworn.—I was directly across the street when the alarm of fire was given. It was twenty-five minutes past 7 when I took breakfast; I took breakfast at Mr. Day's. This is about 40 rods from the building where the fire occurred. I heard children screaming and a man's voice in the building, and at that moment saw flames through the window and smoke issuing out; shortly a woman came out of the building and said the house was on fire. I did not go into the building.

Morris Desbacher sworn.—I reside in this city; am in the employ of Moses Harsh. I remember waiting on Mrs. Waterman to a party two or three weeks ago. I never waited upon her to a party more than once. I waited upon her home; she lived over Calkin's grocery store. I went into her room. It was about twelve o'clock. I saw Mr. Briggs at Mr. Waterman's room. Mrs. Waterman called upon him for a light.—Mr. Waterman and a gentleman and lady were also present. There was something said about a hole in the carpet. Don't know who the lady and gentleman were. I do not recognize the prisoner as one I saw there.

Cross Examination by Dist. Atty.—I am satisfied it was about 12 o'clock when I returned from the party; I know it was about 12 o'clock, because we had supper about that time. I was at Mrs. Waterman's but once that evening.

Dr. H. L. Palmer sworn.—I am a physician and surgeon. Saw the body of Mrs. Mapes about 8 o'clock in the morning of the fire. Her body was lying on the right side, with her feet toward the door. A portion of her clothing near the waist on the back side was burning. But little clothing was upon her; from the waist down the body was naked. The edge of the skirt that remained on was burning; I extinguished what was burning by pressing the quilt down upon it. Her body from about six inches above the ankles was burned nearly all over; it was burned more on the left than on the right side; about the waist it was not so badly burned; the arms, hands and wrists were burned the most; the left hand was burned the worst, and so that the nails were loose and came off; there were indications about the left hand and arm showing that the burning occurred before death; under the nails and cuticle it was moist; the mouth and tongue as far back as I could see showed indications of fire. I saw no indications of bruises about the body, although the burning was so severe it was impossible to tell whether a blow had been struck or not. A blow might have been given before the burning sufficient to stop the breath, and no evidence of it would be seen after the burning. The lungs were very much congested with clinders in the trachea and bronchial tubes. In my opinion the woman died from suffocation caused by the inhalation of hot air. The external burning was sufficient to have produced death in a few hours. A person might inhale two or three breaths of hot air or flame and die from the effects of it; but if a person should breathe hot air ten or fifteen seconds, it would produce instantaneous death from suffocation. I dressed the burns on the prisoner's arm.

Cross Examination.—I should think that two and a half or three square inches of the cuticle on the prisoner's arm was raised and as much again which was burned but not raised; none of the cuticle on her arm was destroyed. The deceased was lying on her right side, with her face to the wall. On the door, about three inches from the bottom, there was a piece of cuticle about an inch square corresponding with a piece that was absent from the left arm about two inches above the elbow. Her hair was burned upon the left side, over and behind the ear, and singed a little on the forehead. I can account for the hair not being burned only by assuming that her head was held against something, or something held over it which prevented the flames from raising. There was a portion of the waist which was protected by clothing not burned. The hair was done up in a bunch behind and puffed on the side.

Eunice Mapes sworn.—I am a daughter of Daniel Mapes; am 14 years old the 17th of next January; I remember the morning that my step mother died; we all slept in one room, pa and Jane slept in the bed and Emma and I slept on the floor; we were laughing and joking pa; Jane started to go out and when she got to the door, she turned around and said to pa "ain't I a fire;" he said "I guess not," and she went out and pretty soon she came in and she was all in flames, and said "my God I am all on fire—save me," pa told me to hand him a blanket which I did, and pa took it and threw it over her. Emma went after some bread; pa sent her; she got some bread; I should not think we had been up long;

June out the meat that morning; there was no water in the house for we had put it all in the tea kettle; I don't know whether I saw Jane when she fell or not; pa got up that morning first.

Cross Examination.—I was crying; thinking about my own mother; she had been dead 7 months; I was crying all day the day before; I was crying when I got up; there was nothing that made me cry but thinking about my own mother and because of the smoke; I cried while I was getting breakfast. I went out soon after my step mother did; I went into one of the other rooms; I was not in there any longer than when I heard some one howling in the room and a kind of scuffling; I don't know how long it was after I went out before I heard the scuffling; when I went in, my mother was standing near the door; I don't know what father was doing; he was trying to put out the fire; I don't think any thing was said about father getting some whiskey; I heard nothing about pints; she left him once; Jane used to drink considerably; father used to drink some, and sometimes he got drunk; when I got up Jane and pa were talking and laughing that morning; I don't know what they were laughing about; I did not take any notice. Emma had been gone some time; I did not see Jane when I went out; pa sat near the stove on the side nearest the stairs; I did not hear her go back into the room again; I did not shut the door when I went out, because it smoked so much; I talked with my father in jail; he asked me where the children was and how they did, and told me to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. I don't think I was in the room when my mother fell; I handed my father a comforter to put out the fire; I got it off the bed. Jane was standing near the door; she went out into the hall; I have a little brother 5 years old; he was in the house some where when the fire occurred, but I don't know where; pa was sitting by the side of the stove when Jane asked if she was on fire; I don't know what she went out for; I should think she was out about as long as I have been on the stand, (5 minutes.) Don't know who the first man was that came up; I know Mr. Grosz; pa and Jane had been down to Mr. Waterman's the night before, taking care of the children; they had been down there two nights. Jane said "my God I am on fire, save me pa;" I think the door was open; don't know whether she left the door open or not when she went out. I think pa went out some where that morning; don't know how long he was gone. She was in the room when pa put the blanket on her; this was after she had been out into the hall and had gone back into the room; I did not hear pa say anything about a field fight; don't think pa or Jane was angry that morning; Jane might have told pa to sit down in fan.

Re-Direct.—I was questioned by a man about the fire; it was when there was a number of men; a man took me in another room and I told them as I have told here.

Dr. Palmer recalled.—A burned blanket and sheet were produced in court and the witness says—This sheet and blanket are the ones I saw over Mrs. Mapes while she was lying on the floor.

Jonas Trumble sworn.—I am acquainted with defendant; I remember the burning of Mrs. Mapes; it was the morning after Thanksgiving; the day before defendant had been in my shop working as usual; he commenced working the week before on Monday or Tuesday; I do not know how his health was then; he complained of a lame hand; he moved in the building on Wednesday afternoon the day before Thanksgiving; I believe; he had made no arrangements with me about provisions for his family; he spoke about it; said when you have any chance to let me have wood or meat, or anything he wished to as he "would as soon have it as money."

The evidence here closed. The argument was opened to the jury by the district attorney.

ADJOURNED TO-MORROW MORNING.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Mr. Bennett opened the case for the defense of the prisoner, and was followed by Mr. Ebbetts on the same side. Mr. Sloan closed for the prosecution. The jury retired at 4 o'clock P. M. The verdict had been rendered when we went to press.

Here we have an advertisement from the Texas Pioneer, a paper published at Springfield, Lewiston, Texas. We will copy it, that our readers may enjoy it, as we do:

"Noble Duns"—Charles H. Stillwell offers his services to the public to catch runaway negroes, and abolitionists. The latter he proposes to charge for, for food for his dogs. He has a residence, two miles north of Butler, Freestone county, with hot water and a fresh pack—ready and "spilling" for a chase.

Nice man.—This Charles H. Stillwell. It is true some may not think favorably of his catching negroes with dogs, and feeding the pack upon the flesh of abolitionists—perhaps, or Senator Hale, or our Senator Durkee, or Henry Ward Beecher. These are the abolitionists to which he refers; as well as such of our Wisconsin citizens as have within a few years migrated to Texas to cultivate the waste lands there, raise sheep and cattle, but not negroes.

It is true, we say, some may not quite approve of the noble pastime contemplated in Mr. Stillwell's chase and elegant advertisement. But then, pray observe the compromise of the constitution. Remember the parting advice of the Father of our country. Make every sacrifice to Union. Get down on your grateful knees to Charles H. Stillwell, and pat affectionately his pack of sleek, abolitionist-hating dogs. Concessions are demanded, imperiously demanded, in this critical emergency in the affairs of our common country.—Milwaukee Free Democrat.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.

Lawrence Hotel, in this city, purchased by the government for a court house and office, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. It was being temporarily occupied by the members of the state legislature.—The fire was accidental. Loss will probably reach \$5,000.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Norton at Joliet Ill., and served on Mr. Burch yesterday, commanding that the two children, Mary aged eleven, and Harriet aged two and a half, be brought before him forthwith, to await the order of the court.

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Times correspondence.—Orders have been issued to Maj. Anderson to surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked. I am reliably informed that Maj. Anderson telegraphed here that he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal at Fort Moultrie to the authorities of Charleston on a demand being made for them. This was done in obedience as he says to the spirit of orders he has received from Washington; an official despatch giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession was received here this P. M. by president Buchanan, a number of southern states were with him at the time and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news.

The passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in congress to-day when the despatch came and it was announced that he had passed the ordinance of secession and it was privately reported that S. C. members remaining had prepared a farewell address to be delivered to-morrow morning for the purpose of going out in a body and creating an impression. The republicans immediately reviewed the proposition to adjourn and carried it and the S. C. members must wait till Monday to make their demonstration.

Tribune correspondence.—Our city is quite even southern men are indifferent.—Every body expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt about their future actions.

In the House committee of 33 little was done to-day. The main feature was the speech of C. F. Adams of Massachusetts. He showed the impossibility of the republican party in this advanced age passing an amendment to the constitution, countenancing slavery. Mr. Rust's proposition will be voted on to-morrow. The probabilities are that it will not pass.

ADAMS, N. Y., Dec. 21.

A fire occurred here early yesterday morning which consumed nearly one half of the business portion of the town. Twelve buildings burned and property to the value of \$50,000 destroyed, about \$25,000 covered by insurance.

During the evening a snow storm propelled by two locomotives, engaged in clearing the track of the Watertown and Rome railroad of snow, ran off the track near this place, smashing the plow into fragments and severely injuring five or six employees thereon. The locomotives were thrown from the track and damaged. Trains were detained but a few hours.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.

At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a tenement house owned by John A. Davenport and occupied by twenty-six families. An entire family, consisting of Michael Colbert, his wife and four children were burned to death.

MOBILE, Dec. 21.

The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this afternoon by the firing of 100 guns, the cheers of the people and a military parade. There is great rejoicing.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina is greeted with great enthusiasm here. A salute of 100 guns is being fired in honor of the event.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.

Gov. Morris ordered 100 guns to be fired at noon to-morrow, in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.

A large meeting of citizens was held at Ashland Hall last evening. Resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of a national and state conventions, opposing coercion, favoring the arming of the state, and declaring against the opening of the African slave trade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Arrangements are making at the treasury for paying the interest on the public debt January 1st, in coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—The report of the secretary of the interior was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Powell moved that the President have the power to fill the vacancy in the special committee, occurred by Mr. Davis' resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy the bill to allow the B. & O. R. R. to cross the Potomac at Long bridge was taken up.

A memorial of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown was received.

A message from the house announcing the passage of the Pacific R. R. bill.

Mr. Gwynn's motion was carried.

TRANSYLVANIA, La., Dec. 20.

The telegraph cable recently laid at Vicksburg, invented and conducted by W. H. Hasman of New York city is a complete success. All the difficulties heretofore encountered have been entirely overcome and it is now working perfectly.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.

This A. M. papers announced by authority that Mr. Lincoln had offered Edward Bates a seat in his cabinet and that the latter will accept the position and probably will be secretary of the interior.

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IT PAYS! IT PAYS! TO USE THE Extract Tonquin Musk!

FOR SALE BY TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS.

A MATTER OF FACT. Millinery at your own Price.

MRS. O'DEA &amp; SISTER, in order to prepare for the spring trade, are now selling off their splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS, embracing the newest styles and patterns in Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw, made of the

VERY BEST MATERIALS, at from \$1 to \$5 each.

An elegant assortment of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready.

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Santa Claus's Head Quarters.

STUART'S Pure Confectionery, Cakes, Fruits and Cordials, Drops, Creams, and Sweets, of the finest, and

Ac. Mixed, Fruits and Sweets, Cakes, Nuts, Raisins, &amp;c.

Figs, Currants, &amp;c. Sherry, Whisk, Whisky, Cognac, Brandy, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Belle, (or) Rocking Horse, Fancy Baskets, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

The above, together with a large and varied assortment of

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AT PANIC PRICES.

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Remember the Saneest and most appropriate

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you can make is some article of

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as its being worn about the person, constantly reminds the receiver of the bestower, and as the

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and the whole world and everybody else will be accepting presents from their friends, and mothers, and all who intend

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IN MYERS' BLOCK,

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and examine the large stock of

Fine Gold Jewelry!

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HUNTING CASE WATCHES,

a great variety of

Chains, Pins and Ear Rings;

also, full sets of the finest and latest styles of

BRANCH CORAL, GOLD ENAMEL, TORQUOISE, GARNET, TURQUOISE, GOLD STONE, AMALGAM, PLAIN GOLD, FLORENTINE, CANOE AND LAVA, PAINTED, MINIATURE, &amp;c.

ALL STYLES OF

Gold Bracelets and Cuff Pins, Plated and

Fine Gold Watch and Neck Chains,

Plain and Fancy Gold Finger Rings,

Florentine and Locket revolving

Pins, Miniature Pins,

Belt Pins, Single

Stone &amp; Cluster

Pins, Plain

and

Fancy Studs

&amp; Buttons, Cross





